

WEATHER FORECAST.

Fair to-day and to-morrow; little change in temperature; moderate west winds. Highest temperature yesterday, 66; lowest, 58. Detailed weather reports will be found on Editorial page.

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THE NEW YORK HERALD

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THE BEST IN ITS HISTORY.
The New York Herald, with all that was best of The Sun intertwined with it, and the whole revitalized, is a bigger and better and sounder newspaper than ever before.

BRITISH MINERS' STRIKE ENTERS CRITICAL STAGE

Government and Labor Are Locked in Great Battle, but Optimism Prevails.

HEADS REMAIN COOL

Debate in Commons Shows Desire of Premier to Effect Compromise.

RAIL WALKOUT THREAT

Thomas Issues Warning Rapid Decision Must Be Reached in Controversy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1920, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, London, Oct. 19.

England has settled down to a great industrial battle.

When the House of Commons re-assembled to-day miners' representatives therein insisted that the only way to end the strike was to grant immediately the wage increase of two shillings a day demanded by the miners.

To this Premier Lloyd George replied, declaring that the only way to settle the strike was to make the increase in wages dependent on a larger output from the coal mines.

However, despite this seeming gulf between the Government and the miners, hope of a settlement still abides with many persons. The very moderation and spirit of conciliation in which the Premier spoke on the strike situation could only be construed as indicating the Government's willingness to listen to any sincere scheme of settling the strike.

Would Consider Any Scheme.

Indeed, the Premier emphasized the fact that the Government would fearlessly, honestly and sincerely examine any scheme for a settlement provided the public interests were safeguarded by it. However, he made it clear that increased pay to the miners would be granted only in the face of increased production.

At the conclusion of the Premier's speech a discussion ensued between Lloyd George and the labor leaders on William Adamson's proposal that the Government summon a meeting of the miners' executive and coal owners.

Arthur Henderson, who was chairman of the labor party in the Commons for several years, thought the Premier could make a more favorable moment for bringing the two parties together. Lloyd George replied that he wanted to consult his colleagues and did not desire another premature conference.

While the Commons was considering the matter of the strike the Cabinet held a meeting to consider the demand by William Braze, labor member, for granting the two shillings a day increase immediately pending the review of the whole case by a permanent wage board for settlement. Meanwhile, too, labor members held an important conference in the committee room of the House.

After these meetings and the Premier's speech in the House the consensus was that negotiations would be resumed for a settlement of the strike very soon.

The Premier, in referring to Mr. Braze's proposal, criticized the suggestion, arguing that if at the end of the year it was found that the output had not been increased and an attempt was made to withdraw the increase in wages there would be another strike. The Government was not entitled to keep the country in suspense all that time, he said. The Government sincerely desired to find an issue to the dispute.

Shadow of Railroad Strike.

At the same time it was evident that labor was most determined to force the first time there was seriously projected across the situation the shadow of a railroad strike. James Henry Thomas, secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, who is known as the most conservative of the railroad leaders, declared before the House that the last time the executive committee of the railwaymen's union considered the coal strike a walkout was averted by only one vote. The next time they voted, he predicted, a strike would be certain.

V. Hartshorn, labor member, admitted that the output of the coal mines meant either national bankruptcy or a return to national prosperity, as the case of tonnage might be. Both the Premier and Sir Robert Horne showed that unless Great Britain had coal to throw into the balance of international trade this balance would swing permanently, even faintly, against her.

But in so far as was indicated to-night the minister in declining the Government's scheme for increased coal mine production, believe the scheme would fall through the efforts of the mine owners to prevent an increase in the output of the properties and also that they have no intention of reducing their demands.

Must Not Sow Discontent.

The Premier began his speech by saying: "We must settle this as not to sow seeds of discontent but to sow plums but in every other industry. The only right way of settlement is one assuring an increase in production, an increase in output. I admit that we must offer inducements to the men laboring incessantly, day after day. I am not disparaging the miners' patriotism when I say they have an incentive to increase production, and they must feel that unless the production of the mines is increased they will not themselves be benefited."

"The men across the chamber (indi-

One Man in 1,100,000 at Work in Mines

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Aside from the engine men and pumpmen who are keeping the coal mines in good condition only one man of the 1,100,000 miners was working to-day. This man appeared as usual and entered the mine and worked alone without any prospects of the fruits of his labor being brought up to the surface.

King George has set an example for householders throughout the country in the saving of coal by ordering that fires in the royal palaces shall be lighted only when absolutely necessary. Even then they are to be kept as small as possible.

TRANSPORT MEN BACKING MINERS

25,000 London Commercial Workers Favor Strikers, but Delay Action.

ALLIANCE MEETS TO-DAY

Sailings of Many Steamers Stop and Railroads Cut Service.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—There were no new developments to-day in the coal strike which began last Saturday. In practically all the coal regions where the men have laid down their tools order was maintained by the strikers.

One feature of the situation to-night which bore possibilities of a widening of the strike was the prospect of the 25,000 London commercial road transport men ceasing work. These men, who belong to the Council of Transport Workers, members of the Labor Triple Alliance, on Saturday night passed a resolution declaring themselves as fully supporting the miners.

A conference was to have been held to-day to take final action on this resolution, but the meeting was adjourned until to-morrow.

Meanwhile orders have been issued to branches of the union throughout the country to have their strike organizations prepared. If the transport workers in all parts of the country walk out it is estimated that 180,000 men would be involved. Much depends on what action the Labor Triple Alliance takes to-morrow.

An announcement was made this evening of the suspension of the sailings of nearly all the passenger steamers between England and Ireland. Exception is to be made in the cases of vessels carrying the mails. The railroads also are beginning to restrict their passenger service.

It is reported to-night that in the Middleborough iron district nearly 30,000 workers have been rendered idle in the iron and dependent industries as a result of the strike. Reports of the closing down of industries continued to come in. These added to the gravity of the situation, but the public was still hopeful of mediation from some source.

The first outward incident directly connected with the coal strike occurred at Ton-y-pandy, in South Wales, last night, when the young colliers collected and started to sing "The Red Flag," causing the police to intervene. Some stone throwing occurred, but the crowd dispersed upon appeals by the police, although later windows in police stations were smashed.

The incident, while a small one, has been taken by many as indicating the temper of the miners in this section, which observers of conditions report is a hotbed of extremists who are determined to fight to a finish. Ton-y-pandy was the scene of desperate rioting during the coal strike of 1912.

SYLVIA PANKHURST HELD ON CHARGE OF SEDITION

Daughter of Famous Suffragist Arrested in London.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Sylvia Pankhurst, daughter of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, was arrested to-day charged with publishing seditious literature.

Sylvia Pankhurst, who frequently got into trouble as a militant agent of the suffrage movement before the war, has been reported this year as taking considerable interest in the affairs of Soviet Russia. Last April it was reported to the State Department in Washington that documents purporting to have been signed by her promising assistance in spreading Bolshevik propaganda throughout the world were found in possession of Communist couriers arrested in Latvia.

QUITS PULPIT FOR TAVERN.

Parson to Have a Dance Hall in New Establishment, Too.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1920, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, New York, Oct. 19.

St. Kelly's of the Keesville (N. Y.) Episcopal Church, has laid aside his frock coat and Bible to become proprietor of a wayside tavern with a dance hall and dining room.

He has resigned from the ministry and given up his duties as lay reader and preacher at Keesville and at Sabie Park. The Rev. Kelly came to Keesville two years ago. His pay was small, so he and his wife have decided to open a tavern. He will call it "The Sign of the Golden Thresh."

DANES SEEK \$25,000,000 IN U. S.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 19.—It is learned from a source considered excellent that M. Neergaard, Premier and Finance Minister, announced at to-day's meeting of the Financial Council the proposal to raise a loan of \$25,000,000 in the United States. The loan, he said, would bear interest at 8.37 percent.

PRODIGY OF 12 IS ADMITTED TO COLUMBIA

Edward Hardy Is Youngest Freshman in History of the University.

ENTERED SCHOOL AT 3

Speaks Twelve Languages, With Chinese Next on His Programme.

A REAL AMERICAN BOY

Interests Vary From Game of Marbles to Thoughts on Fourth Dimension.

Columbia University has the distinction of having the youngest freshman who has matriculated at an American college since William J. Sidis entered Tufts College at the age of ten in 1909, and went to Harvard as a special student a year later. The Columbia prodigy is Edward Roche Hardy, Jr., 12 years old last June, and the son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Roche Hardy of 418 West 118th street. The father is a professor in New York University and the mother has taken three degrees. Both parents come of old New England stock, with a college president, a Governor and royalty among their antecedents.

In spite of the fact that Edward speaks almost all the languages there are and can lecture learnedly on the fourth dimension and similar abstruse subjects, he is not of the bulging brow type. On the contrary, he is a large, wholesome American boy with a fondness for batting averages and a liking for the game of marbles when played for keeps. He entered school when he was three years old, and at eight he was a high school pupil, showing the way to boys of much more time in the world. He was graduated from high school when he was eleven and was prepared to go before the college entrance examination board. He passed all of the Columbia examinations with flying colors.

Columbia His Own Choice.

Columbia may well be proud of young Edward, class of '24, for Harvard made a strong bid to get him. Edward has a certificate showing that he could enter as a freshman there. But while Mrs. Hardy had a leaning toward New York University and his father favored Harvard, the boy himself decided on Columbia.

When as a baby his mother took him to Morningside Park for the air—for Edward was born within the shadows of the university—he refrained from kicking up his heels as he lay in the perambulator and instead turned his large, soft brown eyes contemplatively toward Columbia.

"It is true that you are the youngest freshman ever to have entered Columbia," a reporter for THE NEW YORK HERALD asked Edward as they stood in front of Students' Hall waiting for Mrs. Hardy.

"I think I am," he replied guardedly. "There is a legend, but mind you it is only a legend, that a boy entered at the age of ten. He became a lawyer and lived to be eighty."

Yesterday was a proud and happy day for Edward. For the first time he was permitted to wear his freshman cap with the white button and tag, which signifies that he was able to recite the collection of university songs to the satisfaction of the upper classmen, and thus escaped having his face painted with iodine. If he couldn't have recited them he would have taken his medicine, literally, like a man, for Edward is a good sport.

Tips Scales at 143.

He likes to swim and exercise in the gymnasium. The boy is overweight, weighing 143 pounds, but he hopes to reduce to normal size. He is five feet three inches in height and, according to his mother, perfectly normal in appetite, habits, pleasures and recreations. He sleeps the usual number of hours and never works at night.

When Mr. Hardy joined us we walked to the Theological Seminary, further north in Broadway. It was here that Edward began his lessons at the age of five. One of his teachers, when he was four years old, stopped to congratulate the young freshman.

We walked to the balcony inside the quadrangle overlooking the grounds of the seminary. "It was here that Edward used to dig worms for experimental purposes," remarked his mother. Edward lifted his eyes from the grass plots to the warm gray facade of the college buildings. "Early Tudor," he commented. "And I think, mudder, that, solemnly speaking, this is a finer building, architecturally, than the General Theological Seminary in Chelsea." "This iron gate I call the portcullis. If it were a swinging gate it would be a portcullis."

This freshman speaks twelve languages; he was president of his class and editor of his school paper at the age of eleven; he entered the university with a rating of second place in the efficiency examination and with fourteen points advanced credit; he reads Babylonian tablets; he made three points in Assyrian; he matriculated at New York University in the summer garden class at the age of five, and is going to study Chinese next because he wants to be a missionary to the Orient.

We parted at the cloister, where Edward had an appointment to dictate two theses. He had about decided to write on "The Enemies of the Campus" and "The Telling of the Bell." He shook hands, gracefully, bowed like a little gentleman and disappeared through the cloister door.

STUDENT'S CHUM IS FREED AFTER DENYING KILLING

Charles Schloss Goes to Philadelphia Voluntarily Upon Hearing of Search.

OFFERS TO AID POLICE

Asserts He Was in Atlantic City on Night Drewes Was Slain.

MYSTERY GROWS DEEPER

Detectives Come to New York to Check Up Story and Look at Automobile.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1920, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 19.—Charles Schloss, New York, hitherto "mystery man" in the Elmer C. Drewes murder case, arrived in Philadelphia Saturday night after sandbagging three keepers and stealing a rifle and automatic pistol, had been seen yesterday in the vicinity of Danbury, Conn., caused Warden Lewis E. Lawes to leave the prison with an automobile filled with armed keepers. Two other cars left half an hour later, all filled with guards and keepers, to aid the warden in his search of the territory surrounding the Connecticut city.

According to the reports received by Warden Lawes, the convicts, driving a green Cadillac touring car, approached Frank Carlson, Highway Superintendent of Danbury, and asked the route to New London and Bridgeport. Carlson was suspicious of the men, but was alone and unarmed. He told them to go south, hoping they would drive into Danbury and that he could telephone the police there before they arrived. But instead of following his directions the men swore at him and drove north at high speed. Later they were reported at New Fairfield, Conn., where they are said to have inquired the way to Boston.

Tired and Nervous.

Carlson reported to the Sing Sing authorities that the men looked tired and nervous and that they evidently had lost their way and had been driving round or less aimlessly around Connecticut trying to get into one of the larger cities without being seen. There is little doubt in the minds of the authorities that the convicts ultimately intend to try to reach New York, where both have relatives and friends. It is believed they are fairly well supplied with money, as Steve comes from a prosperous Manhattan family and during the time he was in prison always had plenty of cash, and on those occasions when he was allowed to do so he wore expensive clothing.

Although Warden Lawes was so impressed with the reports received from Danbury that he left for the place at once the convicts have been reported at various points in New York, Connecticut and Massachusetts. The police of Schenectady believe they spent at least one night there since their escape from Sing Sing, basing this belief on the finding of an abandoned Haynes automobile, with a Massachusetts license, in the rear of a house, where cause was traced to him and rear end of the machine were badly smashed and the entire car showed signs of hard usage. An Associated Press dispatch from Winnipeg said last night the Manitoba police had been requested to search for Stivers and Bassett on the theory the men might try to make their way into the Canadian west and eventually into some large Canadian city.

Warden Starts Inquiry.

Warden Lawes, before he left the prison on the trip to Danbury examined nine guards and prison attendants and ordered them to show cause why they should not be tried for neglect of duty in failing to answer the alarm on the night that Stivers and Bassett escaped. He also examined the three keepers who were sandbagged by Stivers and Bassett in and near the key room. The Warden said he wanted particularly to learn why Willard Webster, one of the three, carried his revolver into the key room, and he also wanted to know why the convicts were permitted to enter the room. According to the prison regulations, the Warden said, Webster should have left his revolver with the guard at the door, a precaution which always is taken so arms may not come within reach of the prisoners.

More details regarding the manner in which Stivers and Bassett made their escape came to light yesterday. It developed that besides stealing the rifle and pistol from the key room, they broke into the steel inclosed arsenal and got several rifles and cartridges, abandoning some of them later. With these weapons they spent several moments taking pot shots at guards and keepers on the lawn of the prison, and fled only when Keeper Corlies, unarmed, rushed them.

The two men also went across the street from the prison office and spent fully five minutes trying to break into the prison garage, hoping to steal Warden Lawes's new automobile. They were prevented from obtaining it by Keeper Richard O'Brien, who rushed to them, though he was not armed, and frightened them away.

"We consider The New York Herald's 'Hot Wanted' medium in New York," writes A. P. Barret & Co., 20 Broad St.—Ado.

MONDELL BREAKS LEG ON CAMPAIGN TOUR

G. O. P. House Leader Has Fall on Reservation.

RIVERMONT, Wyo., Oct. 19.—Frank W. Mondell, Republican leader in the House of Representatives, suffered a broken leg to-day in a fall on the Shoshone Reservation near here.

Mr. Mondell was with a party of local men on a campaign trip to the Shoshone reservation when a "drag line" of a steam shovel on which he stepped broke, causing him to fall.

HARDING'S ELECTION ASSURES AN EARLY PEACE AND LEAGUE U. S. CAN JOIN, ROOT ASSERTS

CONVICTS 'LOST' NEAR DANBURY

Reported at Night in Car Seeking Way Into Any Large City.

N. Y. FINAL OBJECTIVE

Sing Sing Warden Personally Leads Motor Posse in Connecticut.

Reports received last night at Sing Sing Prison that George Stivers and Martin Bassett, convicts who escaped Saturday night after sandbagging three keepers and stealing a rifle and automatic pistol, had been seen yesterday in the vicinity of Danbury, Conn., caused Warden Lewis E. Lawes to leave the prison with an automobile filled with armed keepers. Two other cars left half an hour later, all filled with guards and keepers, to aid the warden in his search of the territory surrounding the Connecticut city.

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Telling Blows Struck by Root in Urging Harding's Election

FOLLOWING are some excerpts from the speech delivered last night by Elihu Root:

It was well understood then and is well understood now that the other parties to the Treaty would have been content to accept those [Senate] reservations, and, if Mr. Wilson had been willing, the Treaty would have been ratified and America would have been a member of the League.

The issue is not between a League of Nations and no League of Nations. The question is whether the agreement creating the League shall be accepted absolutely unchanged or shall be modified to meet the American objections.

The only reason why the changes necessary to meet American objections have not already been considered is that Mr. Wilson simply would not negotiate for them.

I think the American objections can be met and obviated without interfering with the scheme of the League or impairing its usefulness. Without pretending to special knowledge I think there are clear indications that the other nations concerned are willing to make such changes as are necessary to meet the American objections.

Unquestionably that [Article X.] is an agreement to go to war in case external aggression against any member of the League be of such a character that war is necessary to repel it. I think it most objectionable that the American people shall enter into a solemn and positive agreement to guarantee and maintain by force of arms for all time the dispositions of territory and sovereignty which these four men made in the year 1919. That is a part of what Article X. undertakes to do.

WILSON RUINED LEAGUE--TAFT

Says Cox, Shifts Politician, Could Only Follow in Leader's Footsteps.

HARDING VICTORY IS SEEN

G. O. P. Success Will Result in U. S. Joining War Prevention Plan.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1920, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, Chicago, Oct. 19.—Only by the election of Senator Harding can real progress be made to bring the United States into an arrangement with other nations to prevent war, former President Taft said in a speech at the Patten Gymnasium of Northwestern University in Evanston to-night.

President Wilson by what Mr. Taft characterized as "jealousy for power" and "personal system of government" destroyed his own League of Nations.

"President Wilson made himself the proper subject of the severest criticism in not being willing to accept a compromise which the Senate had the right to offer him," said Mr. Taft in discussing the League of Nations. "By insisting on Article X. he destroyed his league and Mr. Cox proposes to do the same thing. The only possible hope of making progress toward a league of nations to secure peace is, therefore, the election of Mr. Harding."

"The issue of this campaign is whether we shall approve the Wilson Administration. The question is what can be done under the rules of the game—under the constitutional provisions—to bring the United States into an arrangement with other nations to prevent war. It seems to me clear that in the existing situation Mr. Harding's election is the only means of securing this."

"Senator Harding in his speeches last week made it clear that this country should help in an association of nations to avoid war, and he is willing and anxious to bring about a modified or revised league, avoiding those features of the Wilson League to which he has made objection."

Mr. Taft in criticizing President Wilson's conduct of the national Government said:

"Never since the days of Andrew Jackson has a President exercised over his party and over the Government such control as Mr. Wilson. He loves the exercise of power, and he is morbidly sensitive to any attempt, real or fancied, by any one, whether Congressman, senator or prominent Democrat, to interfere with his control. He has used all his power and influence in many instances to discipline Congressmen and Senators of his party and to defeat them for office because they have questioned the wisdom of his action or have offered obstruction to his will."

"Circumstances have enabled him to gratify his love of power. No Carr or King ever had greater power than has Woodrow Wilson during the war and no potentate ever exercised it with less willingness to consult those interested."

"This personal system of government has not made for efficiency and economy. A feeling has spread all over this country against a continuance of the Democratic party in power."

Mr. Taft, in comparing Senator Harding and Gov. Cox, said: "Mr. Cox's tour in the country has revealed in him the shifty politician as distinguished from one who seeks the Presidency with a full realization of the responsibilities which must be met in that office."

Mr. Taft predicted an overwhelming victory for Senator Harding.

He said also that unless Harding is elected there would be no league.

COX STEPPED IN TRAP SET FOR HARDING

Senator Never Saw French Newspaper Man.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1920, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, Marion, Ohio, Oct. 19.—A statement issued at the Harding headquarters to-night makes it plain that Senator Harding has not seen or talked with Maurice Dekobra of France, referred to by Gov. Cox in a speech at Rochester last night as "the representative of France" referred to by Harding in the Greenbacke Ind. speech.

The statement reveals that M. Dekobra endeavored to have a talk with Senator Harding at Indianapolis last Friday, but failed. The statement refers that Gov. Cox assumed that Dekobra actually talked with Senator Harding, which was not the case.

While Senator Harding has not thought it necessary to comment further on President Wilson's misquotation of his speech at Greenocke, Ind., not desiring to get into controversy with the President, it is known the Senator has been greatly impressed with the statements made by M. Stephane Lauzanne, French publicist and editor, in the October number of the North American Review. In that article the French editor asserts positively that France will reject the League of Nations if the United States will offer a new plan in which the United States will lead the way and speak her desire. Lauzanne, French publicist and editor, in the October number of the North American Review, in that article the French editor asserts positively that France will reject the League of Nations if the United States will offer a new plan in which the United States will lead the way and speak her desire. Lauzanne, French publicist and editor, in the October number of the North American Review, in that article the French editor asserts positively that France will reject the League of Nations if the United States will offer a new plan in which the United States will lead the way and speak her desire.

The statement issued to-day said Senator Harding never had heard of Dekobra.

EVIDENCE PROVES VALUE

A history of over 10 years success proves the value of Father Jim's Medicine for colds and throat troubles and as a body builder—Ado.

The Greenbacke—Overnight from New York, Superb Golf, America's best Bathing, Perfect for rest and convalescence. Bookings: Plaza—Ado.

Continued on Sixth Page.

In Campaign Speech He Calls for Victory for Republicans.

ARTICLE X. ATTACKED

Is 'Throwback to Old Discredited Alliances of the Past.'

ALLIES OPEN TO CHANGES

Carnegie Hall Crowd Cheers Senator's Arraignment of Wilson Scheme.

Elihu Root made his appeal in Carnegie Hall last night for the election of Senator Harding to the Presidency.

Restricting his address to consideration of the League of Nations, he said the question of the campaign was whether the United States should promote the peace of the world by electing Harding or Cox.

His answer was that Cox, pledged to insist upon the Wilson League without change, could but continue, if placed in the White House, the old struggle to force the Senate to accept the covenant without revision, while Harding would enter into common sense negotiation with the other nations and obtain alterations which would meet American objections.

It was the former Senator's first speech of the campaign and probably his only speech before a political body. Last night's meeting having been arranged by the National Republican Club. It was regarded as of extraordinary importance because of his position as a statesman and party adviser and also in view of his recent labors in devising a plan for the Court of International Justice at The Hague.

Mr. Root mentioned the international court. He said merely that it was an effort "to cure the marked weakness of the covenant on the side of international law and judicial or arbitral decisions on questions of legal right." He is expected to discuss the court at length before the Bar Association on Thursday evening.

He described the scheme for the League of Nations adopted at Versailles as imperfect and needing revision, which it would get